THE RELATIONSHIP OF PASSIVE SMOKING ID VARDOUS HEARTH DIFFORMES AMONG.

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1

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The relationship of passive smoking to the incidence of rancers, fatal inchemic heart disease and all natural cause mortality among Californian Seventh-day Adventists was investigated in 1988. From the 34,445 subjects of the Adventist Health Study cohort (1976-1982). two sub-groups were selected to evaluate the research questions. One, the spouse pairs cohort, commisted of 11,060 married couples. The second was a group of 6,467 subjects, referred to as the ARSMOG cohort, who were involved in a concurrent wir pollution study. Follow-up for ascertainment of cancer incidence and mortality was from 1976 to 1982. Passive smoking expusure for the "spouse pairs" was based on the husband's smoking status in marriage. For the AHSMOG cohort Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) exposure was based on the number of years lived with and the number of years worked with a smoker. For non-amoking families of the spouse pairs cuburt, age-adjusted rate ratios and (95% C.1.) for each outcome represent those females married to a smoker compared to those females married to a non-smoker. Long cancer REC = 2.01 (0.39-8.79), all smoking related cancers RR = 1.22 (0.61-2.44); corvicul cancer RR = 4.86 (1.33-17.66) and all oucident concers RR = 1.20 (0.94-1.94). For females married to current smokens there was increased risk for fatal IHD, RR = 1.40 (0.51-5.84). No effect was observed for all naturals cause mortality. For the AHSMOG cohort the results were less consistent by type of exposure measure and outcome. The small number of cases for some outcomes and the probable misclassification of passive smoking exposure limited the ability to achieve conclusive results. However, the results indicate an adverse effect for F15 exposure and are consistent with other reported results.

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